

**Gov. Briggs's Appointments.**  
Gov. Briggs will address his fellow citizens at Jacksonville, Onslow county, July 1st.  
Trenton, N. J., July 2nd.  
Kinston, Lenoir county, July 3rd.  
Sandy Run, July 4th.  
Holly Shelter, July 5th.  
Tabor, Edgecombe county, July 6th.  
Wares, Duplin county, July 7th.  
Wilmington, New Hanover county, July 8th.  
Upper Town Creek Bridge, Brunswick county, July 9th.  
Wilmington, Columbus county, July 10th.  
Elizabethtown, Bladen county, July 11th.  
Mr. Gilmer will also speak at the above times and places, with the exception of Tabor and perhaps Warsaw. Mr. G. has different appointments for the 7th and 8th.

**Appointments.**  
The Democratic candidates for the Legislature in New Hanover County will address their fellow-citizens of the County at the following times and places, viz:

Federal Point, Wednesday, 9th July.	Wedge, Thursday, 10th.
Midway, Friday, 11th.	Wedge, Saturday, 12th.
Sandy Run, Sunday, 13th.	Holly Shelter, Monday, 14th.
South Washington, Tuesday, 15th.	Rocky Point, Wednesday, 16th.
Upper Black River, Thursday, 17th.	Wedge, Friday, 18th.
Long Creek, Saturday, 19th.	Calabogue, Sunday, 20th.
Lower Black River, Monday, 21st.	Wilmington, Tuesday, 22nd.

**The Foreign News.**

The advices from the other side of the Atlantic intimate that public attention in England is, to a great extent, engrossed by the discussion of American affairs, by which is meant, we suppose, the probability of peace or war with America. On this side, the items of foreign news most early sought for, are those having reference to the same subject—the relations between this country and Great Britain. What course the British government will pursue on receiving the official intimation of the dismissal of Crampson, is warmly canvassed and still remains a matter for speculation, which even the "four days later" by the Asia do not solve. That the English press is savage we know, but that amounts to little. John Bull don't like this country, all the humbug to the contrary notwithstanding. He never did like it since he lost it, and it is a pleasure to him to read and to hear good savage abuse of it; and his papers, especially these published within the sound of "Bow Bells," accommodate him in this amiable little weakness. That honest John's hostility does not often go beyond abuse is not from any increase of his love to us, but from a powerful and deeply moving sympathy with himself. He feels that this most precious person, himself, would be deprived of his best trade, would suffer from a vacancy in the abdominal regions, known as hunger, and would, in fact pay too dear for his whistle. Still, even these considerations may not always be sufficient to prevent a breach of the peace, especially where the comparatively defenceless state of one party, might invite the blows of another, fully armed and equipped; and it is certainly a matter well worthy of consideration by our people and government that an immense British force is now concentrating on our coasts, and the fact of such concentration is loudly proclaimed in the London papers, not even excepting the semi-official Post, apparently with a view of operating upon the settlement of the matters now at issue between the two Countries, or of being in a position to pounce upon American commerce at the earliest moment. Explanations will, no doubt be demanded by the government of the United States.

63-We have the "Knickerbocker" and "Putnam's" for July. They seem to be good numbers, and pleasant summer reading. Putnam's is at Whitakers; Mr. J. H. Rothwell is agent for the Knickerbocker. Three dollars per annum; 25 cents per number.

Inquest.—An inquest was held here yesterday morning, over the body of a colored man, the property of F. J. Lord, Esq., who came to his death the night before by falling from the platform of a steam Pile-Drive, upon which it would appear that he had gone to sleep, with a view of keeping cool. We learn that deceased was a very valuable hand.

63-The Committee of the New York Common Council, who have Mr. Fillmore in charge, have detailed a Sub Committee to "keep Jacob Briggs in check." The Alderman is spreading himself rather too extensively.

63-Commodore Stockton accepts the nomination for the presidency tendered him by the anti-Fillmore bolters. Mr. Raynor has not yet spoken.

63-It is stated that the three "American" Journals in New Hampshire—the Concord Reporter, the special organ of Gov. Metcalf, the Manchester American, and the Portsmouth Ballot—have all declared for Fremont.

63-All military operations in Central America had been suspended on account of the sickly season. Walker's army suffers severely from fever and dysentery, and the foreign adventurers in the Costa Rican service fare equally hard. The climate and the poverty of the country are the real obstructions to its permanent conquest and occupation by men of more northern races.

It is understood that General Persifer Smith is to go to Kansas, to take command of the United States forces stationed in that territory, for the preservation of the public peace. The selection of Gen. Smith we regard as a very excellent one. He is a good officer, and a clear, cool headed man, more so, by far, than Gen. Scott, although Scott may be, and no doubt is, the greater military man, merely as such.

**Private Make-Believe.**

It is pretended that there will be two anti-Democratic candidates in the field for the next presidency, Messrs. Fillmore and Fremont. No such thing. There will be a show of opposition of one faction against the other, in order to keep some of the Old Line Whigs in the traces for Fillmore, who might otherwise rally for the Cincinnati nominee. Then the black republicans hope by cunning and deception to be able to inveigle a portion of the foreign vote into the support of their "enterprising young man," if they are an outside show of antagonism on their part to the know-nothings. All this is mere gammon. They will each get their followers committed against the Democratic candidates, and then will endeavor to carry the election in favor of Fremont by a grand fusion at the eleventh hour.

**Pennsylvanian.**

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.—The London Times of June 7th says: "The crew steam frigate Imogene, 51, Capt. R. B. Watson, with five dispatch gunboats are ordered to cruise off Falmouth; after which they will proceed to the coast of America. Her majesty's ship, Cosack, 21, Capt. Farman, and the Mohawk, G. steam dispatch gun vessel, Commander Francis Close, were officially inspected, and their crews mustered yesterday afternoon by Vice Admiral Sir George Seymour, K. C. B., the Port Admiral, prior to their being dispatched on foreign service." The 17th regiment arrived at Gibraltar from Balaklava on the 1st of June, and were shipped on board the Valerian for conveyance to Quebec. A dispatch from Plymouth (Eng.) on June 4th, says: "Orders have been received here to send the Archer, 14, Capt. Heathcote, to Halifax, to dispatch the Archer, 14, The Esk, 11, Capt. Sir R. McCulloch, which has been destined changed, and is now also to proceed to Halifax. It is also stated that the squadron of screw dispatch boats is after their trial trip proceed to the same destination."

63-The National Fillmore Club of New York are having an amusing time of it. Some few days ago Mr. Van Riper, who had been somehow chosen President, got a number of the members together and he and they went over to Fremont, and represented their action as that of the club. Well, on the night of the 24th the Fillmore men rallied and took possession of the club room, drove out Van Riper, and kept his friends from speaking, after which they moved in procession to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where Mr. Fillmore made them a speech and congratulated them on not allowing themselves to be sold to the enemy as had been reported.

Upon the whole it was a great time, and if Alderman Briggs had only been about to talk of vermin in the White House, and assign to Mr. Fillmore the duties of a terrier in driving them out, the thing would have been complete. Upon reflection we have no doubt that Briggs meant rats by his allusions to vermin—or perhaps fleas, for Briggs is evidently the sort of animal to be afflicted with fleas, or other slower things, and they say people will talk of what runs in their head, therefore we feel certain that Briggs meant rats with an 'l' before it. Great man Briggs.

We regret that Mr. Fillmore should have got into such crowds. We recollect the Alderman very well in connection with the case of Chief of Police Mat-sell, a year or so ago, and he made a great fool of himself then, besides doing his best to be a great knave. There are others around him not much better. The Fillmore times in New York are unparalleled since the Bill Poole excitement. The scene at the club room on the night of the 24th, as reported by the New York papers, beggars all description. It was great. Van Riper's friends saved his life by turning off the gas, and in the "noise and confusion," he escaped amid cries of "kick him!" "kill him!" "gouge him!" etc., and then the wild crowd went to the St. Nicholas and to the amount of several hundred persons kept calling upon Mr. Fillmore, until Mr. Fillmore came and told the club that he was glad they had not sold out to the enemy. He exhorted them to march forward in the cause they had undertaken—true to the Constitution, the country and the Union, and all will be well. [All this being interpreted means—go it for Fillmore and Donelson.—They are all the platform, Constitution, or Union that know-nothings want.]

We were too fast a little while ago. Alderman John H. Briggs was not wanting. Alderman John Briggs addressed a club that had expelled a traitor and Alderman J. H. Briggs wondered how the traitor had escaped and why the club had not killed said traitor, Van Riper.

That Mr. Fillmore is a highly respectable though very much overrated gentleman no one denies. That his party friends should make an electioneering oration over him on his arrival is natural and proper; nay, that it is right that the authorities of New York should show respect for a returning ex-President, no one disputes—at least we do not. But it is unfortunate for himself, and for the fair fame of the country, that his reception should be stained by such scenes of rowdiness—such loud and vulgar abuse of the Chief Executive of the nation; such unbecoming reflections upon his political opponents and competitors. We waive all reference to distinctive party matters in this connection. The thing by and of itself is wrong.

FREMONT THUNDER.—They say that the New Jersey delegation at Philadelphia, rather hung back from Fremont, until assured that he had lived the greater part of his life on grasshopper bread and mule soup, and then they went in, under the impression, that a man so fed must be elected. What is statesmanship to grasshoppers and mule soup.

But that is not all. The Syracuse, New York, Journal, tell us that a Miss Adabella Piggett, the young lady who, in bloomer costume, peddles books in the cars running out of that city of cross-grained ideas, is about to take the stump for the Republican nominee. She is to be assisted by Miss Sarah Pellett, as sub-elect, we suppose.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 26th, has a queer story of Fremont parentage, which it gives for certain on its own authority. It amounts to this:—That in the early part of the present century, there resided in Richmond a revolutionary veteran named Pryor, Col. Pryor, who lived in a long rambling house with two offices, one at each end of said house. The old fellow had the rheumatism and felt lonely, and so took it into his head to get married to a young girl, who was foolish enough to marry him.

At the same time there lived in Richmond a small swarthy French teacher named Fremont, who rented one of Col. Pryor's offices and took his meals at the Col's table as a boarder, teaching his young wife French and other things. After a while she became so great a proficient that she left Col. Pryor and went off South with Fremont, stopping a while at Norfolk but finally bringing up at Savannah or Charleston, where the Republican Candidate for the Presidency was born. It is not known whether the eloping couple got married or not. The runaway Mrs. Pryor did not get a divorce.

63-A private letter to the Editors of the Journal, from Washington, N. C., under date of June 24th, says:—"Yesterday Gov. Briggs and Mr. Gilmer addressed quite a respectable assembly in the Court House of our Town; and, as far as sound argument is concerned, Gov. Briggs achieved a complete victory. He more than satisfied the most sanguine expectations of his political friends, and I think that it is a very safe calculation to set him down a gain of at least fifty in this county over the vote he received two years ago, and I don't think that a hundred would be at all extravagant.

Governor R. is in good health and spirits, but a little worn and fatigued from the effects of the exceedingly warm weather. If he does as well in the west as I learn that his prospect seem to indicate that he will, his majority in the State must be quite large.

Mr. Gilmer tries to be somewhat smart and quite jokey, and generally gets around answering substantial argument by resorting to several excessively funny anecdotes, and on the whole does quite well considering the dark lantern. Know Nothing side of the question that he endeavors to argue."

GEORGIA MADE LOCOMOTIVE.—The Rome (Ga.) Southerner in an article upon the rising fortunes of that place, says: "At the shop of the enterprising Messrs. Noble may be seen a locomotive of their own concoction, which will soon be completed and placed upon the Northern Railroad. When it is considered that in no other place south of the Potomac are locomotives manufactured, Rome may surely claim at least one 'speciality,' and boast that while others are preaching, she is practicing home industry to some purpose."

By the way, Georgia is not the only State South of the Potomac, nor Rome the only town, they build locomotives at Richmond, and yesterday afternoon the "Alexander McRae," a new passenger engine built wholly and exclusively at the shops of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Co., in this town, made a trial trip as far as Teachey's depot, working most admirably in every particular. Her workman-ship is of the best quality throughout.

The McRae weighs 19 tons, has 5 feet drivers, cuts off at half stroke, and at various times during the trial of yesterday attained a speed of 40 to 50 miles per hour.

A pleasant party of between one and two hundred persons went up on the trial excursion.

BROKE JAIL.—The Roanoke Democrat of the 25th inst. says that the two Everitts, imprisoned six months in Halifax Jail for shooting and beating Mr. McGowan, Mail Agent on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, broke out on the night of the 24th inst., leaving behind them the following letter. We'll bet six cents they don't come back, and six more that they don't mean to:

TO MESSRS. WALKER & W. E. LANE.  
Dear Sirs:—I don't leave you in this way with any intention of to evade the law; my only reason for so doing is the condition of my wife, which you both are aware of. No man that has a wife and loves her, but wishes to be with her on such a time. Therefore, I resort to this method to be with mine—I tried last chance left me. I do not intend to leave the State, and as soon as my wife recovers, I will return and serve my time freely. I do not wish any blame alleged to either of you, for the privileges allowed to us. If there should be any enquiry respecting where we got tools to get out—answer, they were in my hand trunk when I first came in here. The Sheriff need not put himself to the trouble of looking us up, for we have given our word and honor that we will certainly return as soon as my wife gets up, and serve our time out; and if this is not satisfactory we will send our bond and security to that effect. My father does not think his health will admit of his staying through the summer; therefore, we go and return together. We aim to return before the 1st of August, and the 1st of September. We have here given our intentions and reasons for doing what we have said, and I hope they will be satisfactory to all concerned.

I hope the Sheriff will take my wife's condition in consideration and not interfere with me until she recovers, and then I will certainly return. You both have treated us gentlemanly all the time, and neither of you shall ever lose anything by us. Any communication will reach us by Gaston, and if Mr. Walker wishes pay for our extra meals, &c., before we return send his act to us, and we will remit him the money.

We remain your most ob't serv'ts  
JOHN H. EVERITT,  
S. B. EVERITT.

P. S.—Mr. Walker will please take charge of my Mattress and hand trunk until we return.  
Obediently,  
J. H. EVERITT.

**Fillmore and Fremont, Same as Twins.**

The supporters of Fillmore in the South will be very much puzzled to prove that he is more acceptable, in principle, than the candidate of the Black Republican party. We affirm, and we challenge any Opposition paper to contest the point, that Fillmore and Fremont occupy precisely the same position in respect to the great issue which is to determine the result of the election.

Every body admits that old questions of party policy are ignored for the occasion, and that the only issue before the country is presented in the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act. Approval of the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and of the principle of State equality, asserted in that measure, is the test of political fidelity and of a candidate's claim to the support of the South. It is this test which distinguishes the Black Republican party from the champions of the Constitution and the Union. It is this test which determines a man's position in respect to the legal safeguards of slavery. Whoever condemns the repeal of the Missouri restriction, no matter what his professions, is practically a Black Republican, and as such, the South will spurn his claims to its confidence. Whoever condemns the repeal of the Missouri restriction, no matter what his party relations, will be accepted as trustworthy and he will be received into full fellowship by the Black Republican party.

Now, how stand Fremont and Fillmore on this test question? Does this dividing line separate them, leaving one in the ranks of the abolitionists, and the other among the friends of the South? Or do they occupy precisely the same position, both condemning the repeal of the Missouri restriction, and both opposing the great principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act? Let us examine the great principle of Fillmore's conscience and guardian of his political interests, positively asserts that his patron was averse to the repeal of the Missouri restriction. If this be a misstatement of Fillmore's position, why does he not put himself right before the public? If the imputation be unjust, why not repeat it? He does no such thing. On the contrary, by the act of accepting the Kansas-Nebraska nomination, he sends the principles of the Platform of the Know Nothing Party, which Fillmore accepts, distinctly and emphatically condemns the repeal of the Missouri restriction.

Such is Fillmore's position; and such also is the position of the Black Republican candidate, Fremont. The Black Republican Platform denounces the repeal of the Missouri restriction, but neither the candidate nor the Platform of the Black Republican party, is committed to the restoration of the Missouri restriction. Fillmore goes as far, and only as far, as Fremont, in resistance to the rights of the South.—The Know Nothing Platform as distinctly condemns the repeal of the Missouri restriction, as does the Black Republican Platform; but, like the latter, exacts no pledge for the enforcement of the measure.

Will any candid person, under a capacity to understand an argument, deny that we have made good our position? Will any know-nothing or any other paper in the interests of Fillmore, venture to affirm that there is even a shadow of difference between his position and the position of Fremont, in respect to the repeal of the Missouri restriction, or the great principles of the Kansas-Nebraska act? Obviously and indisputably Fremont and Fillmore stand together in opposition to the rights of the South.

John Charles Fremont was born at Sayannah, Georgia, Jan. 21, 1812. His father, John Fremont, resided at Norfolk, Va., but at the time of his birth, they were on a journey through the Southern States. His father was born in France, near Lyons. Having been taken prisoner by the English, while on the way to join his relatives in St. Domingo, he afterwards escaped and came to the United States.

"Being a young man of fine taste and considerable skill in painting, he soon made friends and found employment. At Norfolk, Va., he met the lady who became his wife, and who is described as the Virginia lady of remarkable beauty." And it is added that they were married contrary to the wishes of her family. John Charles Fremont was their oldest child. There were two other children—a daughter, who died at the age of seventeen, and a son, the youngest child, who died at the age of twenty.

Col. Fremont's father died when these children were all very young, the eldest being but four years of age, leaving his bereaved family in very dependent and destitute circumstances. The widow resided with her children and her poverty from Norfolk to Charleston, S. C., where she fixed her permanent residence."

Thackeray, on his first visit to this country, was introduced in Charleston, S. C., to Mrs. C., one of the leaders of society there. Thinking to be witty, he said:

"I am happy to meet you, Mrs. C.—I've heard Madame, that you were a fast woman."

"Oh, Mr. Thackeray," she replied with one of the most fascinating smiles, "we must not believe all we hear. I had heard, sir, that you were a gentleman."

The great English wit admitted, afterward, that he had the worst of it.

Later from Europe.—The Anglo-Saxon at Quebec, QUEBEC, June 25.—The Canadian screw-steamship Anglo-Saxon, from Greenock 13th inst., arrived here this afternoon.

The Anglo-Saxon left Liverpool on the 4th, but put into Greenock on the 11th inst. in consequence of some disorder to her machinery. She brings London and Liverpool dates of the 12th, and Glasgow of the 13th inst.

Consols closed on the 11th at 94½.

The English papers are editorially engrossed with the American difficulty.

The London Post, in allusion to the serious aspect of the internal politics, says that many hold that a post-mortem on the great slavery contest will be cheaply purchased by a foreign war, as the only means of uniting the jarring States or as more under the same banner.

The Times prognosticates the receipt of the news of Mr. Crampson's dismissal by the next steamer, as also the withdrawal of the exequaturs of the consuls at New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati.

The times, evidently with a knowledge of Mr. May's dates, says it is assumed that the Dallas arrived in England with the fullest power to negotiate and finally settle the Central American question; and that if he is unable to come to an agreement with the British government without further reference to the American government, to refer the question to arbitration.

The Times contends that the retention of Mr. Dallas should rest entirely upon Mr. Crampson's guilt or innocence.

The Liverpool cotton market was reported steady, with moderate sales.

The French army is to be further reduced 20,000 men.

A ministerial crisis has occurred in Holland. The Premier has resigned.

**ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.**

Three Days Later from Europe.—Extremely late in New York, June 27.—The steamer Asia has just arrived, bringing Liverpool dates to June 14th.

There was much excitement respecting American affairs.

The London Times and Morning Post demand the recall of Mr. Dallas, but it was not generally supposed that he would be dismissed.

Liverpool and Manchester have issued peace addresses to the citizens of America, and the feeling of the people were active in favor of peace. The government, however, takes hold.

ENGLAND.—Lord Palmerston and Clarendon stated in Parliament on Friday that the government had not decided to dismiss Mr. Dallas: Lord Russell gave notice of a motion of inquiry in regard to the intention of the government, inasmuch as the universal feeling of the people favored peace.

The article in the London Times and Post on Mr. Crampson's dismissal are studiously offensive. They demand the dismissal of Mr. Dallas, and the application of force to the United States. The commercial and manufacturing classes, however, are filled with anxiety with the terrible consequences of a war with the United States, and are moving actively to avert the calamity.

The Manchester Peace Addresses to the citizens of the United States received 8,000 signatures in a few hours. Meantime several ships of war have been telegraphed to prepare with all possible dispatch for foreign service, their destination being, as was supposed, the coast of America. All the commanders of the gun-boats at Portsmouth had also been called to the Port Admiral, as was rumored, to receive instructions for active service. A light squadron of despatch steamers and gun-boats, under Commodore Watson, arrived at Falmouth on Sunday, to coal and provision.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord Clarendon said that on day before yesterday Mr. Dallas called upon him and read a dispatch from Mr. May, on the part of the United States government, in which it was stated that the explanations of the British government on the recruiting question were perfectly satisfactory. The American government were satisfied that the British government had given no instructions, and that they had no intention of doing so to violate the laws of the United States. But that so far as relates to the proceedings of Mr. Crampson and the proceedings of the consuls the explanations which had been offered were not sufficiently satisfactory. The American government had therefore rescinded non sending Mr. Crampson his passports, and also upon withdrawing the exequaturs of the consuls. Her majesty's government had not yet had an opportunity of arriving at conclusions as to the course they should adopt. But as soon as they had it should be communicated to Parliament, and a despatch, a copy of which Mr. Dallas had left with him, should be laid on the table.

He thought it his duty also to state that Mr. Dallas had read to him a dispatch, in which the question in regard to Central America was treated on. On that subject the American government considered that there were some parts of the question which might with advantage be made the subject of arbitration, but, on the whole, they thought that the entire question could be settled by direct negotiations between the two governments.

Lord Palmerston made substantially the same statement.

Mr. Bailee said that as he had given notice of a motion on the enlistment question he wished to know whether the noble Lord would lay on the table the despatch sent by Mr. May. Unless that was done he should deem it his duty to bring on the question on Monday.

Lord Palmerston said the government desired to give all the correspondence that could fairly be produced, and the Hon. gentleman might take his choice whether he would bring on the question on Monday or Friday.

Mr. Gilson said he understood the noble Lord that Mr. Dallas had made a communication to Lord Clarendon with regard to the Central American question, as well as that relating to the recruiting question. He now wished to know whether in that communication an answer was given to the proposal to submit the Central American question to arbitration.

Lord Palmerston said it would require time to enter into the long detail to give explanation upon that point; but he might say that the general tenor of the communication was that the United States government was of the opinion that that question could be better settled by direct negotiations between the two governments.

Mr. Gibson inquired whether in case direct negotiations failed the American government refused arbitration.

Lord Palmerston replied that there was no refusal of arbitration.

Disraeli expressed the hope that the noble Lord would place the despatch upon the table before the debate on Mr. Bailee's motion took place.

Lord Palmerston replied that that would depend upon the manner in which the government might reply to it.

The subject was then dropped.

FRANCE.—A Paris letter asserts that Mr. Dublin, lately appointed French Consul at Port au Prince, has instructions to intimate that France will not permit Sologno to invade Dominica.

Saturday noon.—Breadstuffs closed firm. Provisions are unchanged. Consols for money are quoted at 94.

The steamer Fulton, from Mr. Crampson on board, arrived at Southampton on the 14th, the day the Asia sailed.

NEW YORK, June 27.—A dispatch from the Manchester Guardian says that Russia has restored Kara to Turkey, and destroyed Rens and Ismail.

There was considerable excitement in the cotton market at Liverpool on Saturday in consequence of the Fulton's advices. The sales were 20,000 bales at advancing prices.

WONDERFUL POWER OF STEAM.—Some gentlemen on board the steamer Diamond, the other day, were conversing about the wonderful powers of steam, the greatest facilities it had given to travelling, &c. One of the gentlemen remarked that a man might leave New York in the morning, and arrive the same night in Baltimore, thus being five States in one day.

"Only five, is it ye say?" said an Irishman present, "and it's meeself who was in nine States on Monday last."

The company were incredulous, and called on Paddy to explain how such a thing could be possible, which he did as follows:

"Well, ye see, gentlemen, I was married in New York last Monday morning, at 6 o'clock, and went by my dear Bridget to Baltimore the same day, and sure before I got there, I was after getting drunk as a baste. So ye persave I was in the State of New York, the State of Sobriety, the State of Single Blessedness, the State of New Jersey, the State of Concomitant Felicity, (that's what we call matrimony,) all in one day, and I was the whole of which was owing to that wonderful power of steam."

Four Weeks Later from California.—The Revolution in San Francisco.—Serious Aspect of Affairs.—Marital Law Proclaimed.—Casey and Casey Executed.—Yankee Sullivan Arrested and Committed to Jail.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.—The steamer Granada has arrived from Aspinwall with California dates to the 5th inst.

The Vigilance Committee still controlled affairs at San Francisco.

On the 22nd of May Casey and Corn were hung by the committee. The funeral of Mr. King, the victim of Casey, took place the same day. Perfect order and decorum was preserved throughout the proceedings.

The vigilance committee had arrested several other desperate characters, including the notorious Yankee Sullivan, who on the 1st inst. committed suicide in one of the cells at the committee rooms, leaving a confession in regard to the last election in San Francisco.

On the 2nd inst. the opponents of the vigilance committee attempted to hold a meeting to denounce the committee, but it proved a total failure.

Several murders and accidents are recorded as occurring in the interior.

The health of San Francisco was good. Business was moderately active.

Rumors were in circulation that Gov. Johnson would call means into requisition to suppress the revolution, but no such steps had been taken. These rumors created much excitement throughout the State, and word was received that a thousand men were ready to march to the assistance of the committee.

Marital law had been declared in San Francisco, and the public excitement was on the increase.—Sacramento had offered to furnish a thousand men to assist the committee.

The committee had determined to carry out their measures with seven hundred stand of arms, and rumors were circulating of a contemplated attack on the committee rooms which were doubly guarded, and two cannon were planted before the door laden with grape shot.

All the papers except the Herald side with the committee.

FROM OREGON.

The Indian hostilities in Oregon had been partially suppressed at the last account.

A difficulty occurred in Washington Territory on account of the attempt of Judge Saunders to hold his court during the existence of martial law. The judge had been captured for safekeeping until peace should be established.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Advices from Costa Rica state that the army had been disbanded. The cholera was raging throughout the State. Baron Boland died of cholera during the retreat of the army from Nicaragua.

There is nothing of moment from Nicaragua.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—Advices from Kansas state that Wm. Gay, the agent of the Shawnee and Wyandott Indians, had been murdered by the Indians. It was reported that Gov. Shannon had resigned, to take effect on the 1st of July. It was also rumored that Mr. Brown, the editor of the Herald of Freedom, had been killed.

Col. Sumner is said to have had a fight with a party of Missourians, in which he lost two men, but drove the Missourians out of the territory after killing several.

Col. S. is also reported to have refused to allow a party of some fifty Southerners to proceed from Westport to settle on claims at Hickory Point. It was also reported that a party of eighty men from Chicago had been deprived of their arms at Lexington.

News from New Mexico and the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, June 26, 1856.—The Santa Fe mail has arrived, bringing dates to May 31.

The Navajo Indians continued their depredations, and it is thought that the difficulties cannot be settled without resort to a strong military force, as an opinion seems to prevail among the Indians that their power is superior to that of the U. S. States. The Apaches were also restive.

The military of Santa Fe had commenced the construction of new quarters for officers and men of the Quartermaster's Department. The work on the State House, penitentiary and Surveyor General's office had also been commenced.

The Excitement in California—Mexico Preparing for War—Movement Against Walker, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, June 27.—When the California steamer of the 5th left San Francisco the greatest excitement still prevailed, although a fortnight had elapsed since the execution of Casey and Corn. The suicide of Yankee Sullivan added to the excitement, he having left evidence of most outrageous frauds at the recent election. The Governor issued a proclamation stating San Francisco to be in a state of insurrection and calling on the citizens to aid in the preservation of peace, otherwise he would be compelled to call the troops, and a collision was feared between them and the vigilance committee.—Business was partially suspended in consequence of the excitement.

The Picayune learns that Mexico is preparing for war with Spain. An inundation had occurred at Vera Cruz with much damage to property, but no loss of life.

The followers of Pate were preparing to join in with other Central American States in a fresh attack on Walker and his troops.

Lieuts. Adams, Johnson, Whistler and Jackson have been detailed for the general recruiting service, and will leave the Territory in time to report themselves at Carlisle barracks, Fort Columbus, by the 15th of July.

The court martial for the trial of Capt. Seaman and Lieut. Norrison adjourned sine die on the 13th.

Gov. Shannon Not Resigned.

ST. LOUIS, June 28th.—Gov. Shannon arrived here last night to meet his wife. He denies that he had resigned, and will return to Kansas in about a week. He reports all quiet in the territory.

A meeting was held at Westport on Saturday to denounce the murder of the Indian agent, Mr. Gay. Seven hundred and fifty dollars were subscribed as a reward for the capture of the murderer, and the Governor of Missouri was called on to offer a reward also.

BURIED TREASURES.—"EUSEBIUS" writes to the New York Observer from Rome, as follows:

"The Tiber is not only rich in historic associations; it is rich in treasure. An English company has actually offered to turn the current of the stream far above the city and around it, provided the Government would give them what they might discover in its present bed. This would be attended with vast expense, but it would pay. Treasures of art from age to age have found their way into the stream, which would be in the market a perfect remuneration for the cost of the excavation, and a magnificent column of stone is lying, which was taken not long since from the Tiber, a portion of which has been polished to display its beauty, and no one can see it without wishing to have more of the secrets of this river revealed. Statuary more perfect and perhaps more beautiful than any of the ancient works of art now seen in Rome, lies embedded in groups beneath the stones of the river bed, and the Government of Rome is not ignorant of the fact. On the other hand, the Pope and his Cardinals, at which the dishes were all precious metals. The price paid for three fish was 250 crowns. It is said that the dishes were all thrown into the Tiber by order of the rich banker, in order that no less illustrious guest might ever use them. The sacred vessels brought from Jerusalem by Titus, among them the golden candlestick, are reported to have been lost from the Milvian bridge, and if so, are still lying there. The present government of Rome will suffer nothing belonging to ancient art to pass from her territory, nor is it able to carry on such an investigation upon its own account."

A complete restaurant on wheels, comprising kitchen, dining rooms, &c., is now to be seen daily circulating about the streets of Lyons. At regular hours the establishment pulls up in front of the great hotels, and other manufactories employing a large number of hands, and the proprietor is rapidly making a fortune.